

of the "History of Greece" and of "Athens, its Rise and Fall;"—one being member for London and the other for Lincoln. The former is still the Grote he always was, Spartanly republican; but the then ardent reviler of what was aristocratic in "England and the English," who recorded Godolphin Oaths against all that was oligarchic in our institutions, principally owing to the Benthamite preaching of place, has now been transmuted into the feudalistic proprietor of the manor of Knebworth, and deems it his highest privilege to be permitted to take off his Bond-stamped baronetcial beaver to the lord of Hatfield—a doffing that was undoubtedly cloaked from the garment-maker aforesaid, and would have filled him with wrath inexpressible could he have foreseen it.

Nor was the tailor saturnine. Far from it. Political economist though he was, and Malthusianly mournful concerning the multiplication of mouths which the bread tax muzzled, he was as merry a fraction of a man as in so infinitesimal an instalment of humanity as a snip could be expected—generally laughing in his sleeve to escape cuffing from Cobbett and elbowing by Brougham. But as to "his fellow-wizard, the meditative Saddler," he is as mythical as Zanoni himself. The only known manipulator of leather who was a nimble hand at politics was Juvénal Gifford, and he was a cobbler, who repaired the shoes and principles of the upper walks at the period when Palmerston's Hessians were the pride of Hoby of Fall-moor; long ere Wellingtons, and still longer ere Bliers, were heard of; and consequently, for Pelham dreamt Adventures of a Gentleman. Perplexing, therefore, is the allusion to this current whose perception of hereafter was so much more than skin-deep. If he is still in the flesh, it is to be wished he would make no bones about putting us *en rapport* with the spirit of what next, or what not next; for positive or negative cognisance of what is going to come off, or not going to come on, we have none. Doubtless, the New Timon theory, that previous total unacquaintance with a thing is the best qualification for knowing all about it; and so late Premier used sneeringly to say of "provincial Chancellors of Exchequer" who pressed upon him budgets wholly composed of taxes to be cancelled, the trifling elements of ways and means being omitted. Already it is becoming an enigma in the lobbies whether the session can be protracted into the middle of May. Originally there was unusually little to do, and much of that it has been done with a celerity more in keeping with the Massacre of the Innocents than with the birth thereof. Herod can't conveniently be out-Eroded this year; for not a midge or a mite of a party measure is being born, and Harry Twelfth himself could not very well commit inactivity on a flat, hadn't attained the stage of hop. Flea-bites, to the tune of twelve millions, were got through without mincing on Thursday night, being the most copious phlebotomising ever inflicted at a single sitting on Mr. Bull, who is in such a comatose condition that he never wined during the whole operation. It was the first that ever carried the Naval Estimates without a pause, though assuredly not without a yawn; for all the watch-dogs of the public purse [Tear'em, of course, being conspicuous by his absence], were as drowsy, long before cockcrow, as though they had dined upon hen-bone; and lugubriously lounged in and out, and round about, with a sort of nightmare perturbation, as if they had murdered Time, and were haunted by its ghost. So, again, last night. Many voted in a canter, or rather in a jog-trot, for the repeal of Treason, for whose anchor there is no hope. In the Whistful where white squalls and black looks prevail when he pitches his best bower in the presence of official stars. Members seemed absolutely mortified that ministers didn't ask for more; just as Talleyrand used to be embroiled with his cook for that ruler of the roast not spending larger sums on the kitchen, the prince's notion of the proper price of Perigord pigs being particularly princely. In fact, the Admiralty has actually impaired its popularity through lack of prodigality. People were prepared for profusion, and prising down gets their dander up. It is true, even though Alison says it, that "nothing excites such animosity among men as disturbing settled ideas; and the intensity of the feeling is generally in exact proportion to the correctness of the new ones." It is not often that such emotion is evoked by the bill presented being less than it was at account anticipated. But so it is now; and if Lord Clarence Bagge had asked for half as much more and, in so doing, only have quartered as daintily in his phrase, and Turry-dropped in his department, and mesmeric in his manual blandishments (he goes through as many "passes" with his arms as if he were magnetising his grandmother into a trance by drawing feathers over her eyes), he would be deemed twice as prime a creature of the British lion as he is. The higher his key of Rule Britannia, the more sympathetic the chord it would unlock in that locker where all shot comes from, the breeches pocket.

Happy if this optimist monetary mood continues as indicative of liberality as in its present tense when the imperative exigencies of Gladstone are unfolded. Yet these can't be exigent, or his resources for meeting them must be copious and facile, to judge by his improved hygienic aspect and comely attentive attitude last night, especially his bearing while Baring was speaking;—not millionaire Tom, but Thornhill, Sir Francis, to wit, sire of Indian Treasury Thomas. The whig ex-financier, immortalised as a father for a budget in the waters of fiscal empudding, "At the end of the Demosthenic speaker's best of times; at the end of night, in talking soporiferous slip-slop; a somnolent audience of some seventeen senators, he must have reminded the Homeric scholar of the "pebbly" period of Philippians, for he spoke as though he had half-a-dozen cairngorms in his mouth. Nevertheless, the arithmetical commentator on the Iliad looked up to him on high, from the Ministerial seat below, as if it were Helen of Troy herself decanting on domestic virtue, as the University singularly maintains that Mrs. Menelaus was pre-eminently qualified to do, though perhaps Sir Creswell and Sir Pandarus might be of different ways of thinking on that ticklish topic. There is a marked change, and for the better, in Gladstone's manner, all through this session. Whether the possible propinquity of the premiership prompts the propriety, or that some voice from the ladies' gallery has admonished him of the anomaly of an Ionian Commissioner. Extraordinary sprawling, in comically out-longularity, all over the Treasury bench, his heels on the table before him, his head on the rail behind him, his hat resting on his chin and his eyebrows, and his arms akimbo, certain it is that he no longer disports himself thus, as if he were contemplating a competitive examination in the uncivil service with "the wondrous Leopard," and were musing whether he couldn't go through three courses of somnolence over Mr. Speaker's

him, in case "the flying traps" could be introduced, without any particularly flagitious violation of the "standing orders," which can hardly apply to curvetting in the air. But there is no understanding standing orders after the disorder fallen into on Monday, concerning the O'Donoghue chaos. Mr. Spakeer was speechless just when he should have talked, and opened his mouth precisely when he ought to have held his tongue. His duty was to have called on the member for Tipperary, not as member but by name, to apologise to the House for breach of privilege, in proposing to beard the bare faced Irish Secretary with the hair-trigger. Instead of that, he permitted Major Oavin, himself a culprit, as accessory to the breach, to get up, and commit premeditated and most detrimental assault and battery on routine and order, by saying "I am the friend of the O'Donoghue," instead of "my honorable friend the member for Tipperary." Further, he permitted the O'Donoghue himself to aggravate his offence fifty-fold, by openly applying to Peel epithets that would have incited a respectable caterpillar into convulsions of combative-ness, but which the prudential proprietor of "Tamworth tower and town" [ghost of Marmion, only think of it!] stomachached with the pliancy of a prize cotton-grub. "If you want to see humiliation, look there!" said Sydney Herbert, on one occasion, pointing his index finger at certain apostate protectionists taking credit as free traders. But he was a Sydney, he was a Herbert, progeny of a Pembroke—names consecrate to chivalry; and the objects of his derision had the decency to blush for their unmasked imposture. Not so Peel—"Sir Parolles live, safest in shame!"—mailed in the callousness of unacknowledged sin. Everybody seemed pained save he whose poignancy should be anguish; and his insensibility was the most distressing feature of all. Fortunately, for the bluff old uncle, General Peel, was away, or for the sake of his profession, he would have challenged the churl of the Brigade, Brass Band and all, to mortal arbitrament, in the manner DIsraeli tried to do with the O'Connell family, when the then young Ben [offspring of Militant Maccaus] found that old Dan had ceased to find fun in fighting. Even Brother Fred, the least aggressive-looking of mankind, and whose most cherished weapons, if defending his life to the death, would probably be a steel pen, an office ruler, and a leaden ink-bottle, seemed to writhe at the fraternal exhibition, every item in which was at once the most pitiable and the most provoking. So thought the whole House, or rather the House and a half; for there was a moiety of the peers in the commons' galleries; and a nice notion of the pluck of mushroom and fusiliad made moneycracy these descendants of the Baron. Sir Remyedee must have gone away with, after such spectacle of a squelched swashbuckler, who speaks of his injuries in his own debasement, like some of his acquaintances who are proud of their wrens which give strangers the stomach-ache to look at.

But surely you wouldn't have the right hon. Baronet propose to the O'Donoghue to spring into the Thames, that chilly evening, as the Kenebic Boy proposed to Sayers to jump off a house-top, by way of demonstrating his mettle? By no means. It wasn't the non-fighting, but the non-courtesy that showed the churl's blood. It was the abstaining from stonement, the perseverance in insult, the rude ignorance of every kind of reparation, that turned the current; while the puerility of the preliminaries, Palmerston's pompous precautionary safeguard for his pet, the pet's precatory protection of himself—artifice of Lewis Martin's apology, admitting nothing, anything as an O'Donoghue's winking, alleging, everything!—all tended to invest the Peel portion of the proceeding with equal parts of the silly and the sickening. There are plenty of recent parliamentary precedents for the proper disposal of disagreements of this kind, without pushing them to extremities. Shiel and Lord Ashurst, in the famous "Who's the Traitor" episode; Hobhouse and Sibthorp, or rather Sibthorp and Hobhouse; Sir F. Trench and Rigby Wason; Sir E. Coddington and Sir J. Graham; Mr. P. Somers and Roebuck; and several others are cases in point, proving that an affair of honour becomes an affair of dishonour, which it did not in any of these, if apology be withheld when satisfaction cannot be afforded. Peel has, for once in his life, accomplished an original thing by abstaining from doing either one or the other, and abstaining, too, to the most ungracious and ungratified manner imaginable, with the pervasiveness of a vixen and the perversity of a mule, cotton-mule of course, or he wouldn't be his sire's son.

And respecting that very respectable sire, a good deal is suddenly remembered which invests the self-conservative conduct of his son with noble significance just now. It is recollected that when O'Connell, a relative of the O'Donoghue, called on Mr. Peel, the Irish secretary of fifty years ago, the Peellers were with mysterious promptitude placed on the track of the belligerents, and blockaded them till duly bound over; the Canningite-Palmerstonian wits of that period waxing as merry in private at the cunning of their artful-dodging colleagues as did the Grey-Russell-Brougham wags openly. The shy-fighting Sir Robert tried, years afterwards, to set up a repute for fire-eating ferocity by sending fee-faw-fum carrels of defiance to such terrible anti-fanatics as a pedantic Domine Sampson of the Diodore Court, Doctor Lushington, and the Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. J. Hume—in incidents eternized in the annals of H.B., wherein Wellington is represented as the second of the sanguinary civilian, and nearly expiring with laughter at the sham. Years again, after that, came the most discredit-able of all the occurrences in Peel's life;—accusing Cobden of desiring his assassination, and refusing to retract that monstrous calumny. The Unadorned, who is one of nature's genuine gentlemen, acted on that as he has done on all occasions, exactly in the way he ought. To call out the outrager was out of the question, alike on account of Richard and Robert; but he said, and he kept his word, as he ever does, that he would never name the name or allude to the existence or arguments of a man capable of such baseness, and incapable of expressing contrition for it. Peel did become contrite, and Cobden forgave him; and the inical Nemezis which ever pursued Peel, making him the instrument of his own self-destruction, in everything he had done subsequently to patriotism and presence, as the benefactor of present and all future generations of Englishmen. And this in the very assembly wherein the minister had held up the man as eager for the minister's murder!

Reminiscences of this sort came back on Monday with vividness among the country gentlemen, the first canon in whose blood is that of the hunting-field, to wit, "Blood will tell;" and divers were the wise saws of a similar sort uttered *apropos* of this most modern instance of the truism. Young members assume that no such language was ever brooked, as

that addressed in the O'Donoghue's "apology," at once polished and crumbing; and old members call it no parallel, save that supplied by Henry Hunt, when, in answer to a pitiful taunt about his wretchedness from the late Peel, the witty radical, with a glance of an old family, and with one of the noblest looking fellows in the House, when the house was rather better provided with that sort of commodity than at present, made answer—"I am the first tradesman in my family, as the right honourable baronet is the first gentleman in his." It used to be said that three generations were required to make a gentleman; but it would seem that that good old maxim is inapplicable to this age of progress; and we are improving our gentleman off the face of creation; by way of counterbalancing perhaps to our avoidance of Yankee example in other democratic but much less destructive directions. It is worth note, and has not been noticed elsewhere, that the Prison Chamber of the Common Law Court, when it was taken for granted, would have to be taken into custody, as nobody expected he would apologise, though assuredly nobody dreamt he would commit, aggravated his offence by showering contempt on the Secretary. The fire was lighted, bed aired, and all got ready, by order of the Speaker to Lord Charles Russell, who ordered the Deputy Sergeant, Captain Gossett, to "put things in order;" the most agreeable order he could receive, next to getting certain other things in order: for the Captain is a pleasant Irish gentleman of the old school, and would be as delighted as Major Gavin himself to have a hand in blowing a neighbour's brains out, in a quite friendly way, without making a haberdashery fuss about it, in the "two rows of pins" style. Not only, however, was the Captain deprived of that enjoyment, but of his expected fee, which might be some consolation for what he must agree with L.N.R. is a "degenerate age." It is to be hoped the aforsaid cost of "putting up" will appear in the Miscellaneous Estimating, and there are chances of another hubbub, which will at least be something for our money; and all we are ever likely to get.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.
(From the Spectator.)

THE Bishops are at last unanimous. Taught by the expense of the suit against scandalous or heretical clergymen, and having seen late so numerous, they have agreed to introduce a bill for the Amendment of the Church Discipline Act. Doubtless it will effectually provide for the relief of their Lordships' pockets, but the public will hardly gain much by it, if under the cloud of dust which it raises, the attention of Parliament is once again diverted from the consideration of the whole question of the Ecclesiastical Courts. The vitality of these institutions has indeed been remarkable. Before either of the three Courts of Common Law existed, they protected our chateaux from the grasp of confiscating Seigneurs, and administered the *regimen canonicum*, while that of Chancery was still undreamt of. In 1827, the attack on them commenced. In 1853, and again in 1856, the Liberal Government of the day attempted to treat the whole jurisdiction to the Courts in Lincoln's Inn, but the hostility of the Bishops and a natural dread of Chancery failed to defeat the bills. Then the expenditure of constituting a new Court of Probate and Divorce was resorted to, and the Ecclesiastical Courts robbed of all that jurisdiction which ordinarily brought laymen into their grasp, ceased to attract their fair share of public attention.

In truth, since Sir Cresswell Cresswell commenced his labours, they have existed with sadly diminished splendour. The Court of Arches retains its jurisdiction over clergyman accused of violations of the law of the Church, but the minor diocesan courts scattered over the country, the chief seats of iniquity, are now obliged to content themselves with an occasional quibble over a pew or an archedoctor's fees. The fact is, a layman will enter them who can escape by submitting to an archedoctor of injustice. Their judges are notoriously incompetent; they are cumbersome, dilatory, and expensive, and exist only for the sake of the fees which they enable their officials to exact. The best mode of dealing with these medieval establishments would be simply to abolish them. The questions with which they deal are all questions of property, and might be transferred at once to the courts of common law. A quibble about a church rate, or the repairs of a church or parsonage, may well be left to the same tribunals by which all other questions of this sort are satisfactorily adjusted. If the compensation of the officials should present any practical difficulties, the registries, which are attached to these courts, and from which the revenue is chiefly derived, might be allowed to linger, during the removal of the existing place-holders. The functions of the registries might be otherwise provided for, or they might be allowed, after being carefully reformed, to perform any trifling duties which might still remain to them.

It is impossible to dispose equally summarily of those really important duties which are performed by the Court of Arches in respect of Clergymen charged with immorality of life or unsound doctrine. On the whole, it is perhaps to be desired that they should be still discharged by a judge appointed *ad hoc*. It is not that the rules which regulate the life of a layman are, or ought to be, more lax than those which regulate the life of a clerk, but that the latter, by the solemn engagements which he has contracted with society and the Church, and the latter only, has submitted his conduct to an earthly tribunal. He must therefore be judged by a code which attaches criminality to many actions which other men may commit with impunity. He is, in fact, only in the position of all other professional men, and who ever thought of testing the conduct of a barrister or soldier by any other than a professional standard? If the separate jurisdiction of the court is still to exist, there is certainly no judicial officer, with anything approaching the time at his disposal, which the judge of the Admiralty Court enjoys. Whether in his ecclesiastical capacity, he does or does not still continue to be known as the Dean of Arches, is a matter of comparatively trivial import. But this is certain, that whether under the same or a different name, the Court should assimilate its practice and procedure to that of all the other courts, and ought no longer to be guided by the principles of the Civil Law.

It is not that we would venture to allude with disrespect to that imperial jurisprudence on which the law of Scotland and of all the Continent is based. Singularly enough, while the public are wisely anxious to reduce all exceptional forms of procedure to the uniformity of English law, lawyers are endeavouring to enlarge the narrowness of our domestic jurisprudence by a resort to the maxims and principles of the civilians. And, indeed, justice may be well dispensed under either system, so

long as it is administered by men of liberal mind competent to mould and adapt its principles to the changing requirements of each generation. But this is just what a handful of second-rate men can never do; and such, in spite of there and there a brilliant accident, must ever be the character of a small knot of practitioners administering an exceptional system in an exceptional court. On the one hand, in the dread of missing a chance of a brilliant case, they have fallen into a laxity of practice which is the fruitful source of extravagant delay; on the other, they have adopted, in the application of principles to novel circumstances, a narrow and pedantic technicality which ties the hands of justice and makes her well-nigh as powerless as she is fabled to be blind.

This is not, however, the only reason why the clergy accused of offences against the law of the Church should be tried by the principles of the common law. So long as ecclesiastical charges are investigated before tribunals guided by exceptional principles, so long do we maintain a line of separation between the clergy and the laity, so long does the priesthood assert its right *sub Romana lege vivere*, and vindicate its pretensions to a personal law. The danger may seem chimerical to some, but it is not an age in which even the smallest vatage-ground should be conceded to such assumptions as these.

The long list of clerical crimes, to be found in the repository of ecclesiastical learning, may, after all, be reduced to a few heads. Non-residence, singularity and plurality, are now provided against by statute, and almost every other irregularity of clerical life may be reduced, either to irregularity, or the discharge of some of the services of the Church, implying a life of open or unsound doctrine. This latter charge, however, if, of course, always be left to the decision of the court, which can alone pronounce what is, or is not the law of the Church. But why should a clergyman charged with any irregularity which depends on a disputed fact be deprived of the benefit of a jury? Why, in any case, should not the witnesses against him be examined in open court, and tested by the ordeals of cross-examination? What is there in any of these cases to prevent their being dealt with on the principles of the common law? Let it not be forgotten that these imputations involve the loss of a man's freehold, or at least his suspension from it; that they strike, moreover, at his professional status, his honour, and the prospects of his family and himself. Such charges would be none the less entitled for being ventilated in the free atmosphere of our ordinary courts.

Shortly, then, our plan is this: 1. The institution of a new court, either under a new or old name, to replace the Court of Arches, for the trial of clerical offenders; such new court to administer justice on the principles of the common law. 2. The abolition of all the ecclesiastical courts, and the transfer of their remaining jurisdiction to the ordinary tribunals of the country. It would, perhaps, be desirable, as a safeguard against oppression to an unpopular incumbent, that parishioners should not be at liberty to commence proceedings against their clergyman without the consent of the Ordinary. There is a parish in a midland county, in which the son of a wealthy attorney preferred to the bishop against his rector the three following charges.—First, that he had returned home from a party at two a.m. Second, that he had been heard to say that if all the parishioners would leave him alone, that he would leave them alone. Third, that he had run a race with a layman without shoes on. The second article of accusation was not denied, but the prosecutor never proceeded with it. A man obviously, however, might be dragged from his parsonage to London to answer charges merely frivolous and impertinent, and some simple rule should be laid down for his protection.

That this or any other scheme of reform will be adopted in the present session we are not sanguine. A grievance which must be estimated by the severity of the wrong which it inflicts, not the number or importance of those who suffer by it, is always long-lived. The ecclesiastical Courts would not, probably, be in a position to apologise. There are thousands in this country who, for their own sake, whose lamentations would not fail to be raised over the destruction of what is, we should be carefully informed, the sole relic, except the House of Lords, of the Norman constitution of England. This opposition overcome, which alone would be too strong for any private member of Parliament, the Bench of Bishops would still remain behind. To diminish the costs of proceedings, which they themselves defray, is one thing; to consent to the abolition of Courts, of which the patronage is in their hands, merely because they prey upon the public, is quite another. If, as Sir George Grey has indicated, we are to wait for reform until their complete episcopal unanimity on this point is reached, we must wait indeed. When all bishops shall have ceased to desire patronage, when all bishops shall have been ashamed of nepotism, and shall shrink from supporting their officials in the exaction of fees for which nothing has been done, that time will have arrived when all courts shall be closed for want of suitors, and the contentions of humanity be for ever still.

PROPOSALS FOR ALTERING THE CODE OF MARITIME WARFARE.
(From the Economist, March 1.)

There is no subject which more requires an effectual remedy than the present law of maritime warfare. On the one hand, there is a disposition to propose large and sweeping innovations in it; on the other hand, on the part of our older statesmen, there is a reluctance to consider or consent to almost any innovation. Mr. Horsfall, as the representative of Liverpool, is at an early day to bring the whole subject under the notice of the House of Commons, and as a prelude to the discussion which will then take place, we will venture to offer one or two brief remarks.

There are three interests to be considered in adjusting the rules of warfare at sea—the interests of the two belligerents, and the interest of neutrals; and for the most part the latter is opposed to the two former. The interest of the two belligerents, we may broadly say, is the same. Both must wish, as a general rule, in putting special exceptions out of view for the moment, that the strongest law should be the law. The object of the law is an appeal to arms; reasoning has failed to decide a controversy, and the ultimate arbiter—the coarse arbitry of all things, force—is invoked to decide it. The time for pacific argument has passed away. The controversy is narrowed to a single plain issue, which of the two combatants has the greater power? The sole object of the combatants in framing rules of warfare would be to develop as much as possible the best means of deciding that question as soon as possible. Let the stronger exert its full strength, and which is the weaker will be the stronger plain.

On the other hand, the interest of neutrals is the most part diametrically opposed to this. Every sort of warfare always means war, and is injurious to neutrals. Neutrals, as such, wish to trade with both combatants just as much had continued,—as if no combat had begun to rage; and the best law, according to their judgment, is that which most restricts the operations of war—which makes them as few as possible—which makes them as mild as possible—which as much as possible assimilates war to peace. The belligerent's interest is that the code of war should be largely permissive on every occasion that would show the belligerent's true strength; the neutrals', that it be stringently prohibitive on that occasion as on all others.

Up to a late period the laws of maritime warfare, especially those recognised and advocated in this country, were made entirely, or almost entirely, in the interest of the belligerent. Their evident object was one and one only: it was to give the nation which owned most ships the best means of using those ships; to give the nation which owned the stronger ships the best means of putting forth advantageously and effectually that greater power. That law is susceptible of a very simple expression. Any ship," according to it, "of either belligerent, duly authorised for that purpose, might capture any vessel or any cargo of the other belligerent: every vessel of war, whether privateer or a vessel owned by Government, went to sea with a license to do all the harm it could to the enemy's floating property, whatever it was; and wherever it could be found. Besides this, we advocated the permission of a "paper blockade,"—a sort of theoretical interdiction which prohibited neutrals from entering a port though it might be to all appearance open, though not a ship of war might be within a hundred miles of it, though all the ordinary incentives to profitable trade suggested an intercourse with it. In addition, we—and all the world in this at least agreed with us—prohibited the importation of articles useful in war (by a barbarous law phrase called contraband of war) into the country with which we were at war.

No code could be better adapted to its avowed object. It strengthened the strongest belligerent. It enabled the most powerful naval combatant in the particular conflict to conquer as soon as possible, and to overpower as completely as possible, the other combatant. It enabled the stronger to destroy the commerce of the weaker—to capture his ships, to confiscate his cargoes, to interdict his whole coast from trade, to seize the other end of the earth's munitions of war presumably intended for him. This code was almost complete in logic, and thoroughly efficient in practice.

The objection to it is that it was too efficient. The third party to the controversy could not endure it. The interest of the neutral was not regarded by the framers of the code, and very naturally all neutrals rebelled against the code. So long as maritime warfare was a duel between two great naval nations in an ocean where their commerce was the only one which needed thought, such a law might endure; but as soon as many trading nations crowded into naval importance, the voice of the neutral was heard, and the law was modified. The Declaration of Paris embodied that modification. Many of our statesmen, Lord Russell among the rest, more or less the time disapproved of that compact, but in the end yielded not to a diplomatic necessity. The power of neutrals was so great, that we could not insist on our stringent code during the Russian war—that we were obliged to suspend its most important provisions—that before the Declaration of Paris we observed, and were compelled to observe, every clause of that Declaration.

The principal rules of maritime warfare are now these. We (that is the nations who have agreed to the compact of Paris) permit a belligerent to capture the ships of his enemy and the cargoes of his enemy on board of such ships, but we do not permit him to capture cargoes belonging to his enemy on board neutral ships. We allow neutral ships to go free over the ocean though they have enemies' goods on board, and we do not tolerate the capture of those same goods if on board a belligerent's vessel. We do not permit privateering, but have not yet defined with any accuracy what a privateer is. We require a blockade to be effective, but we have not stated precisely what effectiveness is. We do not tolerate the import of any articles contraband of war into our enemy's ports, but we have not as yet an authoritative and complete list of such articles.

Several amendments in this code are suggested by various persons. Some wish to abolish altogether the law of contraband of war, and to permit, from a late letter, that Mr. Cobden is inclined to support that proposition by the authority of his opinion. But, except that authority, we should have said that the proposal was on the face of it inadmissible and absurd. That you should war with a nation, and that you should allow, nevertheless, that nation to arm itself at will—to import muskets which you can prohibit, and gunpowder which you can prevent,—seems insane. It is a Christian duty not to kill your antagonist, but it is no duty to help your antagonist to kill yourself. If in war you may kill your enemy, you may surely permit him obtaining a weapon with which he will be able to kill you.

It has also been suggested that the right of blockade should be abolished entirely. But it seems scarcely possible to divorce it far without contradicting practices and maxims which are as old as war itself, and which seem likely to last as long as war, for they are essential to it. The notion of a *siege* is as old as the notion of a battle. To reduce your enemy by starvation is as ancient as natural, as efficient an expedient as that of killing him by arms. There is no advantage in a sentimental code of war; at the best it will be a terrible calamity; and the most really merciful code is at which makes war most sharp, and therefore most short. There is no advantage in laying down rules of war opposed to the overpowering tendencies of human nature in all times and in all countries. It is idle to propose to men that they should not starve out an enemy if they can; to the end of time if they support it, and if they think they can, they will try.

An illusory appearance of philosophical reason is sometimes given to the proposal thus:—It is said that the universal tendency of modern warfare—the perpetual course of the various recent alterations in the code of war—has been to confine combats to fleets and armies, and to permit ordinary men to pursue unharmed their ordinary callings. And as far as respects the rules of combat this is true. No one now proposes to massacre ordinary villagers or even to enslave them. Soldiers now fight with soldiers, and not with unarmed peasants. But combat is not the sole expedient of war. As we have explained, starvation is as original and inseparable expedient of it too, and there has been no tendency to confine, and

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4 allotments of land near the Potomac Railway Station; of these, two have frontages of 130 feet to the street leading from the station, by a depth of 148 and 160 feet respectively; they are planted in trees, mostly planted with well-selected fruit-trees, mostly with apple. The other two allotments have a frontage 90 feet to Sedgwick's Crescent, by a depth of 155 feet; these also are planted in trees, and stocked with choice fruit trees of all varieties, with 1000 strawberry plants round the

This block adjoins Fauna Villa, and is close to the station.

Choice Building Sites at Randwick, Coogee, and Waverley.

MESSES. W. DEAN AND CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and G'Connell streets, **THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock,**

The following properties:-

A block of 6 acres of land at Randwick, having extensive frontage to the main Coogee Road, by which it is bounded on the south; while on the West side is abutted by a street of 100 feet wide property of Mr. Nathan, and on the east is bounded by Vestey-street.

The above faces the Long Bay Road, is one of the most fashionable localities in Randwick, has several unimproved sites for villas, and would subdivide admirably into small lots.

A block of 8 acres, situated on the Long Bay Road

about a quarter of a mile beyond the junction with the George Bay Road; it is bounded by Fervent, Mount Pleasant and the George Bay Road, and is about a mile from the Star and Garter Inn. Banstead occupies one of the most commanding and beautiful sites in the county, and is one of the most salubrious in that celebrated locality, and would also serve as a place for two or three fine almshouses.

A block of 84 acres at Waverley, bounded on the South by the Nelson's Bay Road, and adjoining the property of Waverley Estate so long held by J. Falconer, Esq. * * * All these properties are purchased direct from the Crown, and are amongst the choicest morsels in the variety of the Government's land. The soil is of the best, and they were chosen with choice of site really rare; and the gentlemen whose long experience and good taste were consulted have been judiciously exercised.

A block of 40 acres of picked land at Manly Cove, being lot 12 of Proclamation bearing date 4th August 1864, and bounded on the North by the Government Reserve, and on the South by a narrow falling creek.

There is also a good supply of water on the property.

AlLOTMENT OF LAND at the Peterhead Station.
ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to offer for sale by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell Streets, at 12 o'clock, **THIS DAY, 23rd of May,**
 An allotment of land, containing 3 roods and 8 perches, more or less, bounded by the Harbour Front, and in immediate proximity to the Peterhead Station.
 The position of this allotment, with a frontage of 118 feet to the Cook's River New Road, 274 feet to Sadder's Road, and close to the main station, strongly recommends it as a good site for the erection of a suburban cottage.
 This perfect.
 Harbour Frontage
 Cottage and Land North Shore.
 Terms, very liberal, and can be extended over a lengthened period, to suit purchasers.
 Title, simple and complete.
ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are auctioneers.

193 attracted to sell by public auction, **THIS DAY, 23rd of May, at 12 o'clock, at their Rooms, Fitz O'Connell street.**

90 years lease of a stone built **COTTAGE**, with convenient outbuildings, situated on the east side of the street, between the houses of **A. G. McLean, A. O. Moriarty, and R. P. Abbott, Esqrs.** It has an extensive deep water frontage, substantial walls, and a beautiful view of the harbour. Ground—mini 30 per cent.

This is a favourable opportunity for those who desire to really enjoy the sea, and who are desirous of obtaining facilities, at a very moderate outlay.

For Impressive Sale.
On Liberal Terms.
Royal Hotel, Nollis.

MESSRS. **W. DEAN** and **CO.** will sell by auction, **THIS DAY, 23rd May, at 1 o'clock, at their Rooms, Fitz O'Connell street.**

The above hotel, comprising an acre of land in the heart of the city, is a most desirable and profitable investment.

to the Illawarra Steam Wharf, having frontage to
Bed, Broadwood, and Murray streets.
These extensive premises comprise the hotel, extensive
stabling, 50 feet by 54 feet, with a shop, with
brick oven and cottage attached; a large store, suitable for
any general trade, and a number of smaller out-buildings.
The hotel consists of modern, well-constructed parlours, several
bed rooms, and eight-stall verandah, with extensive out-
buildings. The premises can be entered upon immediately.
Title, direct from the Crown.

For Positive Sale.
To close an account.

The barque ACACIA.

FRIDAY, 23rd May.

THE MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. are in-
structed to sell by auction, at their Ware-
houses, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 23rd May,
at half past 12 o'clock,
The fine barque ACACIA,
918 94 100 tons register, built at the

She is to be discharged a cargo of wheat and flour, from Adelaide, at the Gracem Wharf, where intending passengers and charrers are invited to inspect her. She is well found, and carries a large cargo on a light draught of water, and can be sent to sea at once.

Inventory in course of preparation.

THIS DAY, 23rd May.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Buyers, and others.

UNRESERVED SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
Stock-in-Trade, FURTHER REDUCTION, of Mr. William Byrne, of 710, Broad-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction the remainder of the STOCK-IN-TRADE HILL, THIS DAY, the 23rd May, at 11 o'clock.

The whole of the stock-in-trade of boots and shoes

sent by Mr. William Byrnes, consisting of
 Men's slippers, carpet slippers, elastic-side boots,
 English and colonial bluchers, gaiters, goloshes
 &c. &c.
 Ladies' kid, cambray, and cloth boots, R.F.s, and to lace
 patent slippers, carpet slippers, &c. &c.
 Boys' and youths' strong and medium bluchers, walking
 tops, and elastic sides.
 Children's elastic-side, lace, and button boots, strong
 and elastic sides, and strong vests.
 After which the whole of the shop fixtures, counter
 empty trunks, &c.
 Terms, Liberal, at sale.
 Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MRS. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from C. Sides, Esq., to sell at Mr. John Fuglar's Yards, on **MONDAY** next, 26th May, at 12 o'clock,
100 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Campbelltown.

Fat Cattle for Sale.

MR. JOHN S'HEA has received instructions from A. H. McCulloch, Esq., to sell by auction, at the new Yards, at the Railway Hotel, near the Post Office, Campbelltown, on **THURSDAY**, May 27th, 80 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale.

Sale at 1 o'clock.

PITTS and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Railway Hotel, next, 26th instant, at Mr. John Fuglar's, at 12 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, from his moor'd station Gunewards, in lots.

PITT and **SULLIVAN** have received instructions from H. J. Adams, Esq., to sell by auction, on **MONDAY** next, 20th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's at 12 o'clock, 220 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Thursday evening.
THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is
as follows :—

44,500 acres, upset rent \$69, to How, Thomson
and Co., \$125. Lot 38, West Bogon
No. 15, 45,000 acres, upset rent \$71, to
A. F. Kerr, for \$150. Lot 33, West
Bogon, No. 18, 35,000 acres, upset
rent \$54, to Thomson & Kite, for \$195.
Lot 40, West Bogon, No. 19, 24,500 acres
upset rent \$38, to Thomas Kite, for \$165.
Lot 41, West Bogon, No. 27, 53,000 acres
upset rent \$82, to W. Furlonge, for \$245.
42, West Bogon, No. 28, 17,000 acres
upset rent \$26, to W. Furlonge, for \$150. Lot 43,
West Bogon, No. 29, 39,000 acres, upset rent
\$60, to R. Strahan, for \$250.

Lachlan District.—Lot 44, Coraparra, 48,000 acres, upset rent £75, to E. L. Moore, for £90. The bidding for this and the next lot was easier.
Lot 45, Scrubby Range, 48,000 acres, upset rent £75, to E. L. Moore, for £95. The remaining lots in this district, with the exception of 52, did not command an offer. Lot 46, Mt. McGillivray, 64,000 acres, upset rent £100, no offer. Lot 47, Strathaven, 64,000 acres, no offer. Lot 48, Abbotshford, 64,000 acres, no offer. Lot 49, Avondale, 64,000 acres, no offer. Lot 50, Alima, 64,000 acres, no offer. Lot 51, Ellersland, 64,000 acres, no offer. Lot 52, Toolooloo, 25,600 acres, upset rent £40, to Mr. G. Reynolds, for £40. Lot 53, Abbotshford, 64,000 acres : upset rent £100; no offer.

Albert District.—Lot 54, Scrub, 48,000 acres, upset rent £70; no offer.

Warrego District.—Lot 55, Milrea River, 32,000 acres, upset rent, £50; to Murray and Garton for £50. Lot 56, Marranga, 36,500 acres on the Darling River, upset rent £57. This was started at £100, and was speedily run up to £400; it was ultimately knocked down to Mr. J. F. Josephson for £410. The next four lots on the Darling River also caused great competition, and, being regarded as the pick of the sale, were quickly run up to £400. Lot 57, Jandra, 32,000 acres, upset rent £50, to Mr. J. F. Josephson, for £415. Lot 58, Banga, 27,500 acres, upset rent £42, to Mr. J. F. Josephson for £415. These lots were closely contested by

1 gentleman from Melbourne. Lot 59
 1 acre Dunlop's Range, 37,120 acres
 up rent £55 to Hugh Glass, for £400
 Lot 60, Upper Dunlop, 48,000 acres
 up rent £63, to Hugh Glass, for £410. 10
 dings for these lots also very brisk. Lot 61
 East Imberge, 16,000 acres, up rent £25
 to G. Forrester, for £175.
 Murrumbidgee District.—Lot 62, Naremen
 ramong, 16,000 acres, up rent £23
 to G. Talbot, for £50. Lot 63, Coura
 ramong, 16,000 acres, up rent £18
 to G. Talbot, for £30. Lot 64, Geraldry
 ramong, 14,000 acres, up rent £22, to H. and
 Orborne, for £155. Lot 65, Nanguna, 10,000
 acres, up rent £25, to G. E. Mackay, for
 £255. The competition for this and the pre-
 vious lot was very spirited. Lot 66, Bramin-
 ramong, 25,000 acres, up rent £39; no offer.
 Maneroo District.—Lot 67, Wadlidge
 ramong, up rent £15, to C. J. Byrne, for £355
 Lot 68, Lathor, 5500 acres, up rent £38
 with a bid of £1000, to C. J. Byrne, for £355

The total amount realised was at the rate of £7138 per annum for five years. But the rent for the first year is only to be calculated from the first April, and will therefore amount to £5353 10s. The total rent for the leases of five years of the runs amounts to £33,905 10s. The total of the upset rents per annum of the whole of the leases offered for sale, embracing an area of 2,109,920 acres, was £3276. The total acreage of the 46 runs sold may be set down

as 1,497,820 acres, the most rent aggregated was £2164, and the sum realised by the sale £7138 per annum, thus showing a clear gain to the Government of £5000 per annum, or £25,000,000 for the term of the leases, viz., five years being the term of 230 per cent. per annum. This plan of selling the runs by auction, considering the prices realised, be regarded as very successful, and to some extent shows how valuable some portions of our pastoral runs are.

We must not forget to mention that the sale

Since the sale we learn that several applications have been made for the runs that were passed at the upset price, by persons who imagined they could take up, privately, the lots that remained unsold. This, however, is not the case; but as there appears to be a desire to make the sale one of the most successful

To purchase the estates of these two, they will probably be again submitted to auction.

The Western Southern and Northern States Flocks have arrived, with the following quantities of gold-dust:—Western, 4594 ozs. total dwts., 13 grs.; Southern, 4881 ozs. 1 dwt. 18 dwts.; Northern, 7850 ozs. 9 dwts. 12 grs. Total lot, 10,261 cts. 6 dwts. 19 grs.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool brought catalogued was 85 bales, of which 17 were withdrawn. The wool market is without any alteration, and the prices realised are fully equal to those ruling during the last fortnight. The principal lots sold were as follows:—28 bales handwashed, L, at 16d.; 12 bales fleeces, GH, 17d. washed, L, at 16d.; 10 bales fleeces, H, 15½d. unwashed; ranged thus,—Fleeces, 15d. w. 19jd.; handwashed, 14jd. to 16d.; locks and broken, 3id. to 11ld.

SHEEPSKINS—The supply was very small and prices are unaltered. Three lots were sold at from 4½d. to 5½d. per lb.

TALLOW—The market was very thinly supplied. Only 7 casks were sold, at from 32s. 3d. to 37s. 9d. per cwt.

HIDES are not quite so brisk. For two large lots of heavy hides, the bidding not being up to late market rates, they were withdrawn. The highest price obtained was 14s. 6d. each for 100 lbs. of No. 99 hides cut catalogued only about 145 lbs. each. The following prices were obtained: 45 lbs. were sold, at from 3s. 9d. to 14s. 6d. each. Shank bones brought £3 2s. 6d. to £8 7s. 6d. per ton. Horns 11s. 9d. to 15s. Hoofs, £2 per ton. Hair, 5d. to 7½d. per lb.

At Mr. O. B. Ebsworth's produce sale held to-day, 2 bales of handwashed wool were sold at 11½d. Sheepskins brought 4½d. to 5½d. per lb., and 15 casks of tallow were sold at 33s. to

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scarce. A small parcel of Byass's was placed at 11s 6d per dozen. Brandy and Geneva have also been in moderate request, at full rates. New butter has been done at 1s 8d, Cape raisins at 9d, and figs at 8d. per lb. Onions have somewhat declined in value, and may now be purchased at from 2d to 3d per bushel under former quotations.

The number of births registered during April was 190; viz.:—96 males and 94 females, being 90 in excess of the deaths. The deaths during the same period numbered 100; viz.:—63 males and 37 females, or 19 below the deaths of April, 1861, being 19 below the average of the same month in the six previous

The Infantile Mortality in the corresponding months of previous years, was as follows:—		
Under 5 years, Total Deaths.		
1856.....	57	120
1857.....	38	94
1858.....	49	115
1859.....	51	103
1860.....	72	137
1861.....	47	119
1862.....	42	106

	Per-centage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths
1856.....	44.19
1857.....	40.42
1858.....	42.60
1859.....	49.51
1860.....	45.85
1861.....	39.49
1862.....	39.62

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Age group	Male	Female	Total
40 and under 45	100	100	200
45 and under 50	100	100	200
50 and under 55	100	100	200
55 and under 60	100	100	200
60 and under 65	100	100	200
65 and under 70	100	100	200

	variable amt.	0 to 9	Under 1 year.
	blood-vessels nerve, etc.	0 to 9	and under 1
	in uterus	0 to 9	
	of the bones,	0 to 9	
	permeance	0 to 9	

Endemic, <i>et</i>	Of Venereal	Of Nervous	Of Rheumatic	Of Circulatory	Of Digestive	Of Urinary	Of Genes	Of Locomot	Of Integum	Of All Age	Of External	Of Unspecified	Total
<p>Bureau of Births and Deaths registered in each of the Registry Districts forming the Metropolitan Division, during the month of April 1862.</p>													
<p>Births Deaths</p>													

CHRIS. ROLLESTON, Registrar-General.
General Registry Office, Elizabeth-street,
Sydney, April 8th, 1862.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION: ARRANGING THE EXHIBITS.—The smartness which the French are exhibiting in the rapid and methodical advance of their arrangements is worthy of all admiration. The

French industry. One of the aforesaid cases, when laid open, displayed a number of plaster mouldings representing the arms of one of the principal cities of France, and these, it is presumed, are destined to adorn and distinguish the several sections into which the French exhibition will be divided. Partitions advancing at regular intervals from the general enclosure, form a series of separate recesses, which will

terior of the building, which is in truth its main redeeming point, as far as the eye is concerned, must thereby be entirely sacrificed, and its vast dimensions cut up into a series of small bazaars. That the commissioners should not have laid down some general rule to obviate a result so much to be deprecated is a matter of surprise. The proverbial unreadiness of the Saxon will, it is much to be feared, be once

advanced department of the approaching Exhibition is undoubtedly in all respects the picture galleries. A considerable part, if not the entire collection of British pictures, is already within the building, and a great number of these are now in the gallery appropriated to them, where within the last few days Messrs. Creswick and Redgrave, who form of themselves the hanging committee, have commenced their important

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DEATH AND FUNERAL OF A GIPSY GIRL.—About six weeks since, a party of gipsies, bearing with them a very beautiful girl named Lepronia Lee, evidently in the last stage of consumption, encamped on the grounds adjacent to the Greyhound public-house, at Kirtou, about eight miles from Ipswich. No sooner had they taken up their quarters than the intelligence of the illness of one who appeared to be a great favourite of the party, was spread abroad, and the

great was her desire for the consolation of religion and her affection for those of her sex who so kindly visited her, that she never appeared satisfied but when they were present. On the afternoon of Sunday, March 2nd, the poor girl breathed her last, having retained her consciousness until the last moment, and with her last breath expressed her hope in a glorious immortality. The greater portion of the tribe

mission. The greatest decorum was preserved throughout, and shortly after their return from Keagrave the members of the tribe started for their various destinations. The tribe appeared to be in affluent circumstances, and consisted of the families of the Lees, Youngs, Smiths, and Shilcocks.—*Bury and Norwich Post.*

THE SHAMROCK.—The legend why this plant was

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JEREMIAH MOORE, stationer, of George-street, are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased daughter CATHERINE; to move from the residence of Mr. MOONEY, Botany-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at nine o'clock. N.B.—No circulars will be issued.
JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 69, Hunter-street.

GRENEAN, P. Callaghan, J. Kelly, H. Sparing, and Thomas Hale, respectively, and now supposed to be the property of some or other of the abovenamed persons, or the property of or in the occupation of John Somerville, R. Somerville, Robert Black, Thomas Black, Holden, Organ, Penn, O'Donnell, Collins, Salter, Cawley, Colloary, A. Cawley, Working, Thomas Hale, and others, terminating at Belambai Harbour aforesaid; and at such termination to construct

relief of Trustees And in the matter of the Trusts of a settlement dated the 16th day of December 1817 made on the marriage of WILLIAM M'CHEANE and AGNES his Wife so far as relates to the share of JOHN SMALLWOOD M'CHEANE a person entitled thereunder:

At the account of John Smallwood McCreane in trust to attend the orders of the said Court."

Dated this 28th day of February 1862.

SHARPE, JACKSON, and PARKER, 41, Bedford Row, in the County of Middlesex, solicitors for the said Latham Hamner.

To JOHN SMALLWOOD MCCRANE.

N THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—In Judgment of the NEWCOMB

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and Works of Sir Marc I. Brunel, portrait
and Reviews, cheap edition, 7s., post paid 7s. 6d.
a tale, by Julia Kavanagh
Child of the Kingdom
table Events in Modern History, by J. G. Edgar
Poetical Works, new edition, illustrated.
R. FIDDINGTON, importer of books
ery, George-street, Sydney.

of books on the above subjects, selected from
turns stock, can supply professional and other gent
at London prices. On view at A. CUBITT
-street.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, a General INDEX to Car
Collection of New South Wales Statutes. Suppl
scribers of the work gratis. JOHN SANDS, boo
and stationer, George-street.

and shortness of breath, they will mitigate even the most violent attacks, and rescue the patient from consumption. S. R. P. Y. and M. S. G. R. O. V. E., 93, King-street.

00 Baltic and Oregon Deals, 11 and 9 x 3, 8, 10 and cut. G. O. O. D. L. E. T. and S. M. I. T. H., Erskine-

00 DOORS, Glazed Windows, Moulding Skirting, &c. Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-

000 Hobart Town Hardwood, Palings, &c.

EDENS, 255, George-street.
 CUTTING LEAD, now landing, 3½ to 6 lbs., in good color. THOMAS EDENS.
 CUTTING PINE and Log Timber CUT to any size at
 CUTHBERT'S Ship Yard.

PICNIC PARTIES ON QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.
J. CUMMINS, can supply FOWLS all ready
and trussed, at 2s. each. 150 plump chickens
each. 197, Pitt street, opposite Dr. Bland's.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—METCALFE and LLOYD
respectfully inform their customers that the Grocer
agreed to close on SATURDAY next, being H.

the Markets; late Hanks and Lloyd.

PER ships Shand and Hoteapur daily expected.

cases GRIMWADE'S DESICCATED MILK.

ALFE and LLOYD.

EN'S BIRTHDAY.—JAMES MACGREGOR.

Victoria Tea and Coffee Hall, 204, Pitt-st., Sydney.

EN'S BIRTHDAY.—NOTICE.—JAMES

Mr. H. is noted for selling the best Tea in Sydney at 2s. 6d. per lb. A trial will prove the fact.

CORNS Extracted without pain; defective nails cured. **MR. ALEXANDER**, 222 Broadway, Astor, large stairs.

DR. BERNACCA, Surgeon and Oculist, at home from 9 to 11, 2 to 3, & 6 to 8. 229; Macaulay.

MR. M. BMANUEL, Dentist, continues to supply his Artificial TEETH, from one to a complete set, with the latest improvements. A single tooth, from \$1.00 and all stopped, &c; extracted, 3a. 64. Note the address—30, Grand street, between Walker's and Jewellers'; Cleveland-street, Rodden.

MILLIGAN, BROTHERS (late Denzlow's), PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 84, King-street, open daily from 9 till 5, in every style, to suit the time. Portraits taken and finished.

ROBERT STEWART'S New Photographic Rooms, 267, Pitt-street, will be OPEN TO-MORROW, Queen's Birthday. Superior Collodotype Portraits, artistic and beautiful, in Morocco cases, from 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. and upwards.

WILKINSON for Rins and Hair.

supplied daily, at 6d. per quart. Apply by letter to
J. W. B. HERALD Office.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, choicest vintages, in wood
and bottle. H. MACHEN and CO., 183, Pitt-st.

GUINNESS' XXX Dublin PORTER, just received,
in excellent condition. H. MACHEN, 183, Pitt-st.

11,000 BREEDING EWES, on the Darling
Downs.

VACANCIES, with board and separate apartments if required, at Mrs. CAREW'S, No. 2, O'Connell-st.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with Board, Miss DIGAN'S, 186, Prince-street, Church-hill.

A COTTAGE TO LET, No. 2, Elizabeth-street, Paddington. Enquire at Mr. FAUCETT'S Chambers, 114, Elizabeth-street, Paddington.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS vacant, no other

OFFICES to LET.—A front room on the ground floor, 138, Terry's-building, Pitt-street.

OFFICES to LET, superior accommodation. Apply to the HOUSEKEEPER, 227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, in Balmain. Apply to W. L. RICHARDSON, 115, York-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Palmer and Burton sts. T. FISHER, Shoe Warehouse, Pitt-street North.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 106, Elizabeth-street South, containing five rooms and kitchen; water laid on; rent 15s a week. Apply to Mrs. JOYCE, down the gateway.

TO LET, new HOUSE, well finished, containing six rooms and kitchen, pump, paddock, &c., situate Elizabeth-street South, Strawberry Hill. Apply Mr. NIGHTINGALE, 548, Elizabeth-street, 6 doors north of premises.

TO LET, a first-rate Private RESIDENCE, situated at the corner of Lyons-terrace and South Road, containing drawing-room, dining-room, parlour, back ditto, library, four bedrooms, kitchen, store-room, servant's room; two-stall stable, coach-house, large yard, large paddock, suitable to keep a cow; water laid on; first-rate stores and ranges, &c., &c.; immediate possession can

Subscription, 30s. per quarter.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
 Two lines One shilling.
 Four lines Two shillings.
 Six lines Three shillings.
 Eight lines Four shillings.
 And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line in each insertion.
 * * All advertisements under six lines will be charged

2a. to advertiser's account, if booked.
NEW Births, Deaths, and Marriages 2s. each insertion.
G.B.R.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by
 postage stamps.

SYNOPSIS—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX and Sons
 at the Office of the *Evening Mercury* Herald, Pitt and Market
 streets, Friday, May 23rd, 1900.